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INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Sanitary commissioner appointed.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, October 7, as follows: Maj. J. T. W. Leslie, M. B., of the Indian Medical Service, has been appointed as the first imperial sanitary commissioner with the government of India. The following paragraph from the government resolution sets forth their attitude:

The governor-general in council has, with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, determined upon the appointment of a separate sanitary commissioner with the government of India. His advice will be of value not only in settling, in consultation with the local governments and administrations, the principles on which an advance should be made, but also in giving effect to those principles, with due regard to local conditions and popular prepossessions. * * * But the sanitary commissioner's work will also have another and an equally important side, the organization and direction of research throughout India, which will steadily increase with the progress of the scheme already sanctioned for the establishment, on lines similar to those recommended by the plague commission, of fully equipped institutes for the study of health problems in India.

This scheme provides for a central laboratory devoted mainly to original research of a general character, and the manufacture of antivenene and certain curative sera. In each of the larger provinces there will be a provincial laboratory, the primary functions of which will be to conduct diagnosis and special research connected with local conditions. One of these, the laboratory at Parel, will also carry on the manufacture of plague prophylactic. If the scheme is to be efficiently worked and to produce results which will justify the expenditure incurred upon it, the whole body of institutions which it comprises must be under the control of a competent sanitary expert, who can supervise, organize, and coordinate the work.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, October 6, as follows:

During the week ended October 1, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Rabenfels*, bound to Boston and New York, with a total crew of 51. The usual precautions were taken, Lascars' effects were fumigated, rat guards were placed on wharf lines, and cargo compartments fumigated.

During the week ended October 1, 1904, there were 3 deaths from plague and no deaths from cholera in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended September 24, 1904, there were 350 cases and 305 deaths from plague.

In India during the week ended September 17, 1904, there were 14,029 cases and 10,671 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Quarantine—Ankylostomiasis in Germany—Plague on the steamship Bishopsgate in the River Tyne.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, October 10 and 17, as follows:

During the week ended October 8, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

November 4, 1904

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 4	Prinz Oskar.....	New York.....	353	95	650	8
6	Napolitan Prince	do	265	65	450	6
8	Perugia	do	244	105	550	9

PALERMO.

Oct. 7	Napolitan Prince.....	New York.....	296	50	350	32
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Infectious diseases in Italy.

Number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of June, 1904: Measles, 9,678; scarlatina, 1,124; smallpox, 1,403; enteric fever, 2,524; diphtheria, 1,177; puerperal fever, 183; pulmonary tuberculosis, 610; malarial diseases, 16,855; anthrax, 216, and glanders, 3.

For the week ended October 6, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—Some cases appeared in the provinces of Perugia, Rome, Genoa, Palermo, Bari, Catania, Potenza, Cosenza. Foci of infection are reported in many communes of the province of Lecce, among others, Francavilla, 35 cases; Ceglie, 69; S. Vito, 54; Brindisi, 15; S. Pancrazio, 12; Sava, 15, and Oria, 24. A few cases have occurred in Grottaglie, Latiano, Lizzano, Supersano, and Novoli in the same province.

Enteric fever.—There were cases in the provinces of Milan, Perugia, Arezzo, Torino, Belluno, Novara, Verona, Catania, Bergamo, Ravenna and Forli.

Measles.—In Capaci (Palermo) 80 cases were reported.

Diphtheria.—In Milan there were 10 cases; in Catania, 10; in Lamon (Belluno), 6; and a few cases in several other provinces.

Italian quarantine regulations.

By decree of September 28, 1904, Smyrna was declared infected with plague and quarantine regulations have been put in force against arrivals from that port.

Bubonic plague in Egypt.

Week ended September 22, 1904: Alexandria, 4 cases, 4 deaths; Port Said, 1 case on September 19; no cases reported elsewhere.

Quarantine regulations, Egypt.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated September 20, 21, and 22, quarantine regulations have been put in force in Egypt against arrivals from Salaya, Porbander (India), and Smyrna.

Turkey—Plague, cholera, and smallpox.

At Smyrna, September 28, there were 2 cases of bubonic plague, with 1 death.

In the vilayets of Bagdad, Bassora, and Mossul, during the week ended September 3, there were 495 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 348 deaths.

A severe epidemic of smallpox is reported at Alexandretta. Vaccination is being performed with a view to limiting the prevalence.

India—Quarantine regulations.

Arrivals in India from Port Said are subject to medical inspection under orders dated September 20, 1904.

By decision of the sanitary board dated September 8, outgoing quarantine was put on at Clazomene lazaret for vessels sailing from Smyrna. The measures imposed include medical inspection, disinfection of soiled linen and personal effects of steerage passengers and crew, and destruction of rats and mice. The lazaret of Clazomene is near Smyrna. Moreover, vessels proceeding to Constantinople are afterwards inspected at the Strait of the Dardanelles and on arrival at Constantinople. Vessels bound to other parts of the Empire undergo medical inspection in the nearest port where a Government quarantine health officer is on duty.

Russia—Cholera and quarantine.

The town of Merv (Trans-Caspian Province) has been declared infected with Asiatic cholera.

Ships from Krassnowodsk proceeding to Russian ports of the Caspian Sea are compelled to call at Baku in order to receive directions for the sanitary measures to be adopted.

An observation station has been established at Kaachka and another 10 kilometers from Krassnowodsk, where passengers coming by the Trans-Caspian Railway are subject to medical inspection and disinfection.

The Russian frontier in the Trans-Caspian Province between Russia and Persia and Afghanistan was closed August 7. Passengers are allowed to pass through only at Tchatly, Khunekesir, Urtyk, Khiveabad, Thaatka, Serakhs, and Kuldja, where sanitary stations have been installed.

In order to adopt measures required to prevent an importation of cholera into the territory of the Russian Empire and to obtain uniformity of action on the Caspian Sea as well as in the Volga provinces, by order of the Emperor of Russia the medical inspector-general of the territory has been appointed to act also as a delegate.

Spain—Quarantine measures.

August 25. Measures against arrivals from Chile are suppressed.

Norway—Quarantine regulations.

By decree dated August 25, Siam, Tonkin, Brisbane, Maryborough (Queensland), Valparaiso, Antofagasta (Chile), and the Brazilian ports were declared infected with plague.

November 4, 1904

Germany—Ankylostomiasis.

In the Arnsberg district 160 cases of ankylostomiasis were reported from August 3 to 17.

Luxemburg—Infectious diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases were reported in Luxemburg from September 1 to 15: Enteric fever, 42 cases; diphtheria, 17 cases; whooping cough, 7 cases; and scarlatina, 57 cases.

England—Plague.

On September 14 the steamship *Bishopsgate* arrived in the river Tyne with one of her crew suffering from an illness which, on bacteriological investigation, proved to be bubonic plague. The vessel left Rosario, July 22, with a cargo of grain for Hamburg, calling at St. Vincent on the way. She arrived at Hamburg August 29, and on discharging her cargo some dead rats were discovered which were found to have died of plague. The vessel was treated for destruction of rats, and afterwards fumigated and cleared. She left Hamburg for South Shields September 17. Immediately on hearing of the case the local government board sent one of their medical inspectors to inquire into the circumstance. The patient was removed to the River Tyne Floating Hospital and all necessary action taken.

Week ended October 15, 1904:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 12	Romanic	Boston.....	315	105	590	19
14	Königin Luise	New York	388	120	530	6
14	Gerty	do	723	25	380	12

PALERMO.

Oct. 15	Gerty	New York	92	25	125	9
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Italy—Infectious diseases.

The following cases of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered during the week ended October 13, 1904:

Samllpox.—There were in Polignano (Bari), 2 cases; Matera, 5; Miglionico, 5; Pomarico, 2; Bernalda, 1; Grottole, 1; Grassano (Potenza), 1; and some cases are still reported from Palermo.

Enteric fever.—The disease is prevailing in the following provinces: Milan, Rome, Perugia, Bergamo, Novara, and Genoa. An epidemic is reported in Ostra (Ancona).

Diphtheria.—In Citta della Pieve were reported 10 cases; Castiglione del Lago (Perugia), 6; Chiusi (Arezzo), 9, and Valguarnera (Caltanissetta), 4.

Scarlet fever.—In Cermiaggiore (Benevento), 11 cases were reported.

Anthrax.—At Siculiana (Girgenti), there were 2 cases.

Mortality in Italian cities.

Florence.—Month of July, 1904: Estimated population, 216,736 Total number of deaths 445, including measles, 1; enteric fever, 8; diphtheria, 3, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 43. Annual rate, 24.64 per mille.

Turin.—Month of July, 1904: Estimated population, 352,060. Total number of deaths, 569, including measles, 2; enteric fever, 17; pulmonary tuberculosis, 63. Annual rate, 19.08 per mille.

Infectious diseases in Norway.

Christiania.—During the month of August there were reported the following cases and deaths from infectious diseases: Enteric fever, 7 cases; scarlatina, 23 cases and 1 death; measles, 11 cases; whooping cough, 19 cases and 3 deaths; diphtheria, 52 cases and 2 deaths; diarrhoea, 681 cases and 67 deaths.

Infectious diseases in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovinia.—Month of August, 1904: The infectious diseases reported numbered 1,137 cases, with 179 deaths, including smallpox, 13 cases and 1 death; diphtheria, 42 cases and 11 deaths; enteric fever, 108 cases and 9 deaths; dysentery, 80 cases and 21 deaths; and scarlatina, 385 cases and 86 deaths.

Egypt—Plague.

Following is the report of bubonic plague in Egypt for the week ended September 29, 1904: Alexandria, 3 cases with 2 deaths; no cases reported elsewhere in Egypt.

Egypt—Quarantine regulations.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board in Alexandria, dated September 26, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force against arrivals from Smyrna.

Turkey—Cholera.

For the week ended September 10, 580 cases of Asiatic cholera with 373 deaths were reported in Mesopotamia. In the vilayet of Bassora the epidemic is diminishing. A few cases only are reported at Muherija and Yok. In the vilayet of Bagdad 486 cases with 304 deaths were reported, 212 cases and 127 deaths occurring in the city of Bagdad. In the vilayet of Mosul there were 93 cases and 68 deaths, of which 68 cases and 53 deaths were in the city of Mosul.

Persia—Cholera.

In Resht, chief town of Gilan province, 120 to 140 deaths daily from Asiatic cholera are reported. The epidemic is prevailing at Senemdetsh, chief town of Persian Kurdistan, and at Enseli on the Caspian Sea.

The sanitary board of Constantinople was informed August 30 by the sanitary delegate appointed at Teheran, that the epidemic is diminishing there. In Kermanshah, from August 17 to 23, there were 3 deaths. The epidemic is disappearing after having claimed 6,800 victims. From the interior of Persia sporadic cases are reported.

Russian transcaspian province—Cholera.

From August 28 to September 4 there were 62 cases of Asiatic cholera with 43 deaths, and from September 4 to 11, 77 cases with 48 deaths. In the villages of the environs of Hassankuli, on the Caspian Sea, 36 Turcomans have died from cholera. The greatest number of cases have occurred in Merv and Bairam Ali. Sporadic cases were reported from the country between Ashabad and Amu Daria river.

Dutch East Indies—Quarantine regulations.

Dutch East Indies.—By decree of August 26 the port of Macao (China) was declared free from plague.

Straits Settlements—Quarantine regulations.

Straits Settlements.—August 11 the port of Fuchau (China) was declared to be infected with plague.

Belgium—Quarantine regulations.

Belgium.—By decree of the minister of agriculture, dated September 26, Smyrna was declared to be infected with plague. Arrivals from this port are subjected, at the quarantine stations of L'Escaut, Ostende, Newport, and Selzæte, to the precautionary measures prescribed by the Venice convention.

Malta—Quarantine regulations.

The deputy governor of Malta, acting on the advice of the council of health, has directed that the following regulations be observed as regards vessels and passengers:

Infected places.—The following countries and ports were declared to be infected: Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden), China, India, Alexandria (Egypt), Smyrna. All ports in the Persian Gulf.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Infected vessels are vessels which have or have had on board during the voyage or the preceding twenty days cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the chief government medical officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases.

Vessels which are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments: Infected vessels and vessels with pilgrims from the East, which do not carry a recognized medical officer.

Vessels allowed to load in quarantine.—Infected vessels carrying a recognized medical officer and not having on board an actual case of the diseases mentioned; vessels with pilgrims from the East which